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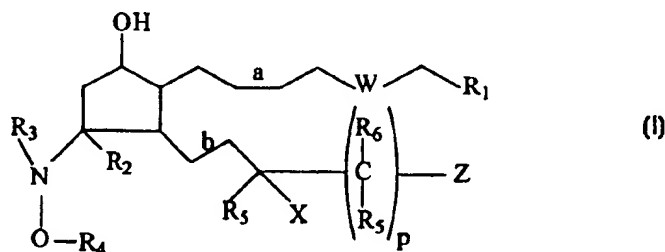
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(54) Title: C11 OXYMYL AND HYDROXYLAMINO PROSTAGLANDINS USEFUL AS MEDICAMENTS



(57) Abstract

The invention provides novel prostaglandin analogs. In particular, the present invention relates to compounds having a structure according to formula (I); wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, W, X, Z, a, b, and p are defined below. This invention also includes optical isomers, diastereomers and enantiomers of the formula, and pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, biohydrolyzable amides, esters, and imides thereof. The compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of a variety of diseases and conditions, such as bone disorders and glaucoma. Accordingly, the invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds. The invention still further provides methods of treatment for bone disorders and glaucoma using these compounds or the compositions containing them.

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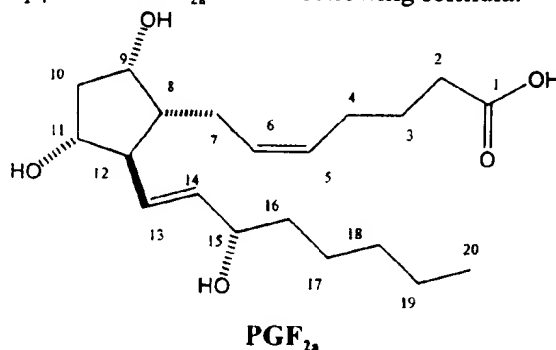
C11 OXYMYL AND HYDROXYLAMINO PROSTAGLANDINS USEFUL AS MEDICAMENTS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The subject invention relates to certain novel analogs of the naturally occurring prostaglandins. Specifically, the subject invention relates to novel Prostaglandin F analogs. The subject invention further relates to methods of using said novel Prostaglandin F analogs. Preferred uses include methods of treating bone disorders and glaucoma.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Naturally occurring prostaglandins (PGA, PGB, PGE, PGF, and PGI) are C-20 unsaturated fatty acids. $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$, the naturally occurring Prostaglandin F in humans, is characterized by hydroxyl groups at the C₉ and C₁₁ positions on the alicyclic ring, a cis-double bond between C₅ and C₆, and a trans-double bond between C₁₃ and C₁₄. Thus $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ has the following formula:



Analog of naturally occurring Prostaglandin F have been disclosed in the art. For example, see U.S. Patent No. 4,024,179 issued to Bindra and Johnson on May 17, 1977; German Patent No. DT-002,460,990 issued to Beck, Lerch, Seeger, and Teufel published on July 1, 1976; U.S. Patent No. 4,128,720 issued to Hayashi, Kori, and Miyake on December 5, 1978; U.S. Patent No. 4,011,262 issued to Hess, Johnson, Bindra, and Schaaf on March 8, 1977; U.S. Patent No. 3,776,938 issued to Bergstrom and Sjoval on December 4, 1973; P.W. Collins and S. W. Djuric, "Synthesis of Therapeutically Useful Prostaglandin and Prostacyclin Analogs", Chem. Rev. Vol. 93 (1993), pp. 1533-1564; G. L. Bundy and F. H. Lincoln,

"Synthesis of 17-Phenyl-18,19,20-Trinorprostaglandins: I. The PG₁ Series", Prostaglandins, Vol. 9 No. 1 (1975), pp. 1-4; W. Bartman, G. Beck, U. Lerch, H. Teufel, and B. Scholkens, "Luteolytic Prostaglandins: Synthesis and Biological Activity", Prostaglandins, Vol. 17 No. 2 (1979), pp. 301-311; C. Liljebris, G. Selen, B. Resul, J. Sternschantz, and U. Hacksell, "Derivatives of 17-Phenyl-18,19,20-trinorprostaglandin F₂ α Isopropyl Ester: Potential Antiglaucoma Agents", Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 38 No. 2 (1995), pp. 289-304.

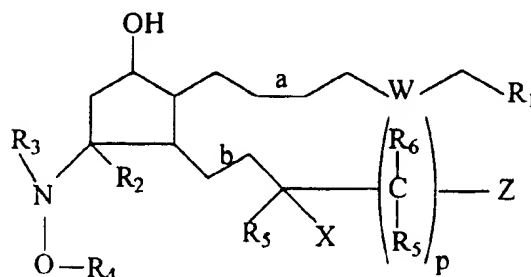
Naturally occurring prostaglandins are known to possess a wide range of pharmacological properties. For example, prostaglandins have been shown to: relax smooth muscle, which results in vasodilatation and bronchodilatation, to inhibit gastric acid secretion, to inhibit platelet aggregation, to reduce intraocular pressure, and to induce labor. Although naturally occurring prostaglandins are characterized by their activity against a particular prostaglandin receptor, they generally are not specific for any one prostaglandin receptor. Therefore, naturally-occurring prostaglandins are known to cause side effects such as inflammation, as well as surface irritation when administered systemically. It is generally believed that the rapid metabolism of the naturally occurring prostaglandins following their release in the body limits the effects of the prostaglandin to a local area. This effectively prevents the prostaglandin from stimulating prostaglandin receptors throughout the body and causing the effects seen with the systemic administration of naturally occurring prostaglandins.

Prostaglandins, especially prostaglandins of the E series (PGE), are known to be potent stimulators of bone resorption. PGF_{2 α} has also been shown to be a stimulator of bone resorption but not as potent as PGE₂. Also, it has been demonstrated that PGF_{2 α} has little effect on bone formation as compared to PGE₂. It has been suggested that some of the effects of PGF_{2 α} on bone resorption, formation and cell replication may be mediated by an increase in endogenous PGE₂ production.

In view of both the wide range of pharmacological properties of naturally occurring prostaglandins and of the side effects seen with the systemic administration of these naturally occurring prostaglandins, attempts have been made to prepare analogs to the naturally occurring prostaglandins that are selective for a specific receptor or receptors. A number of such analogs have been disclosed in the art. Though a variety of prostaglandin analogs have been disclosed, there is a continuing need for potent, selective prostaglandin analogs for the treatment of a variety of diseases and conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides novel PGF analogs. In particular, the present invention relates to compounds having a structure according to the following formula:



wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , W , X , Z , a , b , and p are defined below.

This invention also includes optical isomers, diastereomers and enantiomers of the formula above, and pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, biohydrolyzable amides, esters, and imides thereof.

The compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of a variety of diseases and conditions, such as bone disorders and glaucoma. Accordingly, the invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising these compounds. The invention still further provides methods of treatment for bone disorders and glaucoma using these compounds or the compositions containing them.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Terms and Definitions

"Acyl" is a group suitable for acylating a nitrogen atom to form an amide or carbamate or an oxygen atom to form an ester group. Preferred acyl groups include benzoyl, acetyl, tert-butyl acetyl, para-phenyl benzoyl, and trifluoroacetyl. More preferred acyl groups include acetyl and benzoyl. The most preferred acyl group is acetyl.

"Alkyl" is a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 12, more preferably 1 to 6, more preferably still 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Alkyl chains may be straight or branched. Preferred branched alkyl have one or two branches, preferably one branch. Preferred alkyl are saturated. Unsaturated alkyl have one or more double bonds and/or one or more triple bonds. Preferred unsaturated alkyl have one or two double bonds or one triple bond, more preferably one double bond. Alkyl chains may be unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents. Preferred substituted alkyl are mono-, di-, or trisubstituted.

The substituents may be lower alkyl, halo, hydroxy, aryloxy (e.g., phenoxy), acyloxy (e.g., acetoxy), carboxy, monocyclic aromatic ring (e.g., phenyl), monocyclic heteroaromatic ring, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, and amino.

"Aromatic ring" is an aromatic hydrocarbon ring. Aromatic rings are monocyclic or fused bicyclic ring systems. Monocyclic aromatic rings contain from about 5 to about 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 5 to 7 carbon atoms, and most preferably from 5 to 6 carbon atoms in the ring. Bicyclic aromatic rings contain from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably 9 or 10 carbon atoms in the ring. Aromatic rings may be unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents on the ring. The substituents may be halo, cyano, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, phenyl, phenoxy or any combination thereof. Preferred substituents include halo and haloalkyl. Preferred aromatic rings include naphthyl and phenyl. The most preferred aromatic ring is phenyl.

"Bone disorder" means the need for bone repair or replacement. Conditions in which the need for bone repair or replacement may arise include: osteoporosis (including post menopausal osteoporosis, male and female senile osteoporosis and corticosteroid induced osteoporosis), osteoarthritis, Paget's disease, osteomalacia, multiple myeloma and other forms of cancer, prolonged bed rest, chronic disuse of a limb, anorexia, microgravity, exogenous and endogenous gonadal insufficiency, bone fracture, non-union, defect, prosthesis implantation and the like.

"Carbocyclic aliphatic ring" is a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon ring. Carbocyclic aliphatic rings are not aromatic. Carbocyclic aliphatic rings are monocyclic, or are fused, spiro, or bridged bicyclic ring systems. Monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic rings contain from about 4 to about 10 carbon atoms, preferably from 4 to 7 carbon atoms, and most preferably from 5 to 6 carbon atoms in the ring. Bicyclic carbocyclic aliphatic rings contain from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably from 9 to 10 carbon atoms in the ring. Carbocyclic aliphatic rings may be unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents on the ring. The substituents may be halo, cyano, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, phenyl, phenoxy or any combination thereof. Preferred substituents include halo and haloalkyl. Preferred carbocyclic aliphatic rings include cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, and cyclooctyl. More preferred carbocyclic aliphatic rings include cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and cyclooctyl.

"Halo" is fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo. Preferred halo are fluoro, chloro and bromo; more preferred are chloro and fluoro, especially fluoro.

"Haloalkyl" is a straight, branched, or cyclic hydrocarbon substituted with one or more halo substituents. Preferred haloalkyl are C₁-C₁₂; more preferred are C₁-C₆; more preferred still are C₁-C₃. Preferred halo substituents are fluoro and chloro. The most preferred haloalkyl is trifluoromethyl.

"Heteroalkyl" is a saturated or unsaturated chain containing carbon and at least one heteroatom, wherein no two heteroatoms are adjacent. Heteroalkyl chains contain from 1 to 18 member atoms (carbon and heteroatoms) in the chain, preferably 1 to 12, more preferably 1 to 6, more preferably still 1 to 4. Heteroalkyl chains may be straight or branched. Preferred branched heteroalkyl have one or two branches, preferably one branch. Preferred heteroalkyl are saturated. Unsaturated heteroalkyl have one or more double bonds and/or one or more triple bonds. Preferred unsaturated heteroalkyl have one or two double bonds or one triple bond, more preferably one double bond. Heteroalkyl chains may be unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents. Preferred substituted heteroalkyl are mono-, di-, or trisubstituted. The substituents may be lower alkyl, halo, hydroxy, aryloxy (e.g., phenoxy), acyloxy (e.g., acetoxy), carboxy, monocyclic aromatic ring (e.g., phenyl), monocyclic heteroaromatic ring, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, and amino.

"Heteroaromatic ring" is an aromatic ring containing carbon and from 1 to about 4 heteroatoms in the ring. Heteroaromatic rings are monocyclic or fused bicyclic ring systems. Monocyclic heteroaromatic rings contain from about 5 to about 10 member atoms (carbon and heteroatoms), preferably from 5 to 7, and most preferably from 5 to 6 in the ring. Bicyclic heteroaromatic rings contain from 8 to 12 member atoms, preferably 9 or 10 in the ring. Heteroaromatic rings may be unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents on the ring. The substituents may be halo, cyano, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, phenyl, phenoxy or any combination thereof. Preferred substituents include halo, haloalkyl, and phenyl. Preferred heteroaromatic rings include thienyl, thiazolo, purinyl, pyrimidyl, pyridyl, and furanyl. More preferred heteroaromatic rings include thienyl, furanyl, and pyridyl. The most preferred heteroaromatic ring is thienyl.

"Heteroatom" is a nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen atom. Groups containing more than one heteroatom may contain different heteroatoms.

"Heterocyclic aliphatic ring" is a saturated or unsaturated ring containing carbon and from 1 to about 4 heteroatoms in the ring, wherein no two heteroatoms are adjacent in the ring and no carbon in the ring that has a heteroatom attached to it also has a hydroxyl, amino, or thiol group attached to it. Heterocyclic aliphatic rings are not aromatic. Heterocyclic aliphatic rings are monocyclic, or are fused or bridged

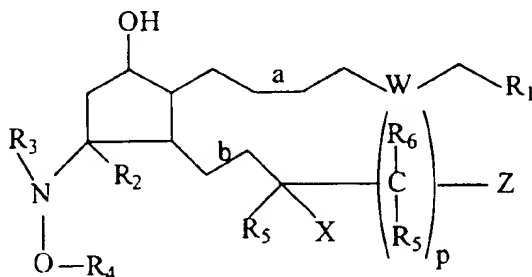
bicyclic ring systems. Monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic rings contain from about 4 to about 10 member atoms (carbon and heteroatoms), preferably from 4 to 7, and most preferably from 5 to 6 in the ring. Bicyclic heterocyclic aliphatic rings contain from 8 to 12 member atoms, preferably 9 or 10 in the ring. Heterocyclic aliphatic rings may be unsubstituted or substituted with from 1 to 4 substituents on the ring. The substituents may be halo, cyano, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, phenyl, phenoxy or any combination thereof. Preferred substituents include halo and haloalkyl. Preferred heterocyclic aliphatic rings include piperzyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl and piperdyl.

"Lower alkyl" is an alkyl chain comprised of 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

"Phenyl" is a monocyclic aromatic ring which may or may not be substituted with from about 1 to about 4 substituents. The substituents may be fused but not bridged and may be substituted at the *ortho*, *meta* or *para* position on the phenyl ring, or any combination thereof. The substituents may be halo, cyano, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, phenyl, phenoxy or any combination thereof. Preferred substituents on the phenyl ring include halo and haloalkyl. The most preferred substituent is halo. The preferred substitution pattern on the phenyl ring is *ortho* or *meta*. The most preferred substitution pattern on the phenyl ring is *meta*.

Compounds

The subject invention involves compounds having the following structure:



In the above structure, R_1 is CO_2H , $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHOH}$, CO_2R_7 , CH_2OH , $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}_7$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHR}_7$, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2\text{R}_7$, or tetrazole; wherein R_7 is alkyl, heteroalkyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, or monocyclic heteroaromatic ring. Preferred R_7 is methyl, ethyl, and isopropyl. Preferred R_1 is CO_2H , $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHOH}$, CO_2R_7 , $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NHS}(\text{O})_2\text{R}_7$, and tetrazole. Most preferred R_1 is CO_2H and CO_2R_7 .

In the above structure, W is O, NH, S, S(O), S(O)₂, or (CH₂)_m; wherein m is an integer from 0 to about 3. Preferred W is O and (CH₂)_m. Most preferred W is (CH₂)₁.

In the above structure, R₂ is H and R₃ is H or lower alkyl, or R₂ and R₃ together form a covalent bond.

In the above structure, R₄ is H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, or monocyclic heteroaromatic ring, provided that when each R₅ and R₆ is H, R₄ is other than methyl. Preferred R₄ is H and lower alkyl. Most preferred R₄ is H.

In the above structure, each R₅ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, and C₂H₅. Preferred R₅ is H and CH₃. Most preferred R₅ is H.

In the above structure, X is NHR₈ or OR₈, wherein each R₈ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, acyl, alkyl, heteroalkyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, and monocyclic heteroaromatic ring. Preferred R₈ is H. Preferred X is OR₈. Most preferred X is OH.

In the above structure, each R₆ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, C₂H₅, OR₈, and NHR₈. Preferred R₆ is H, CH₃, C₂H₅, OR₈. Most preferred R₆ is H and CH₃.

In the above structure, Z is H, methyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, or monocyclic heteroaromatic ring, bicyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, bicyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, bicyclic aromatic ring, or bicyclic heteroaromatic ring. Preferred Z is monocyclic aromatic ring and monocyclic heteroaromatic ring. More preferred Z is thienyl and phenyl.

In the above structure, a and b are independently selected from the group consisting of single bond, cis double bond, and trans double bond. Preferred a is single bond or cis double bond. Preferred b is single bond or trans double bond. When Z is H or methyl, preferred a is cis or trans double bond, preferably cis, and preferred b is cis or trans double bond, preferably trans.

In the above structure, p is an integer from 0 to about 6, preferably 2 or 3, most preferably 2.

The invention also includes optical isomers, diastereomers and enantiomers of the above structure. Preferred stereochemistry at all stereocenters of the compounds of the invention mimic that of naturally occurring PGF_{2α}.

It has been discovered that the novel PGF analogs of the subject invention are useful for treating bone disorders, especially those that require a significant

increase in bone mass, bone volume, or bone strength. Surprisingly, the compounds of the subject invention have been found to provide the following advantages over known bone disorder therapies: (1) An increase in trabecular number through formation of new trabeculae; (2) An increase in bone mass and bone volume while maintaining a more normal bone turnover rate; and/or (3) An increase in bone formation at the endosteal surface without increasing cortical porosity.

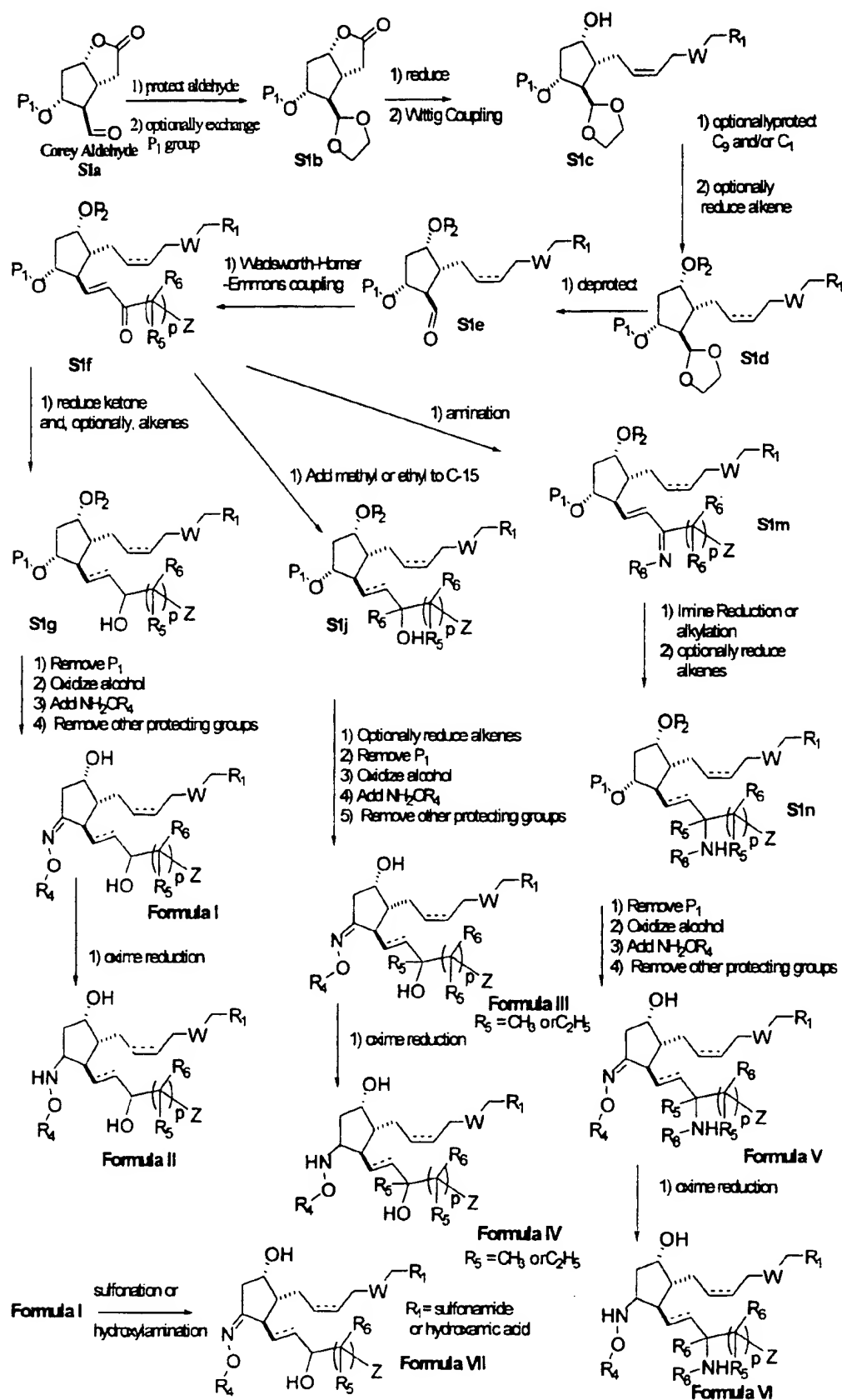
In order to determine and assess pharmacological activity, testing of the subject compounds in animals is carried out using various assays known to those skilled in the art. For example, the bone activity of the subject compounds can be conveniently demonstrated using an assay designed to test the ability of the subject compounds to increase bone volume, mass, or density. An example of such assays is the ovariectomized rat assay.

In the ovariectomized rat assay, six-month old rats are ovariectomized, aged 2 months, and then dosed once a day subcutaneously with a test compound. Upon completion of the study, bone mass and/or density can be measured by dual energy x-ray absorptometry (DXA) or peripheral quantitative computed tomography (pQCT), or micro computed tomography (mCT). Alternatively, static and dynamic histomorphometry can be used to measure the increase in bone volume or formation.

Pharmacological activity for glaucoma can be demonstrated using assays designed to test the ability of the subject compounds to decrease intraocular pressure. Examples of such assays are described in the following reference, incorporated herein: C. Liljebris, G. Selen, B. Resul, J. Sternschantz, and U. Hacksell, "Derivatives of 17- Phenyl-18,19,20-trinorprostaglandin F₂ α Isopropyl Ester: Potential Antiglaucoma Agents", Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 38 No. 2 (1995), pp. 289-304.

Compounds useful in the subject invention can be made using conventional organic syntheses. A particularly preferred synthesis is the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme 1



In **Scheme 1**, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, W, X, Z, and P are as defined above unless defined otherwise. The Corey Aldehyde (**S1a**) depicted as starting material for **Scheme 1** is commercially available (such as from Aldrich Chemical or Cayman Chemical).

In the above **Scheme 1**, Corey Aldehyde is commercially-available with either a silyl group (P₁) or an ester group (P₁) attached to the alcohol. The preferred protecting groups include *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, acetate, benzoate, and para-phenyl benzoate. The most preferred protecting group is *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl.

The Corey aldehyde (**S1a**) is first reacted with an aldehyde protecting group to make a ketal or acetal. Examples of this type of protection are found in Greene and Wuts, Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis, 2d ed., Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 1991. In this case, especially preferred are cyclic ketals and acetals. The aldehyde (**S1a**) is reacted with the appropriate 1,2- diol and a suitable acidic catalyst. The solvent can be the diol, and an anhydrous solvent, such as ether or dichloromethane. Particularly useful is 1,2-*bis*-TMS ethylene glycol to effect this transformation in ether at room temperature.

The ketal-protected **S1a** may then undergo a routine of protection/deprotection if desired, to exchange the P₁ group for a more suitable one, using procedures known in the art. Particularly useful is the exchange of a silyl group for an acyl group, and *vice versa*. Also useful is the exchange of a silyl or acyl group for an *o*-bromo-benzyl ether group.

The compound (**S1b**) is then subjected to a DIBAL reduction to make the hemiacetal. This intermediate is not isolated but reacted as soon as possible with a Wittig salt to form an alkene (**S1c**). Particularly preferred Wittig salts are derived from omega bromo- four to five carbon straight chain carboxcyclic acids and 3-oxo-carboxcyclic acids. These are conveniently combined with triphenylphosphine in a suitable solvent to form the reactive Wittig salts. Other preferred reagents include straight chain *omega*-bromo tetrazoles and primary nitriles.

The alkene (**S1c**) is typically not isolated, but reacted crude with diazomethane in diethyl ether or, preferably, with TMS diazomethane in methanol to give **S1d**. In addition, a suitable protecting group may be placed on the C₉ alcohol and/or the alkene may be reduced at this time. The compound **S1d** is isolated by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such methods include, but are not limited to, extraction, solvent evaporation, distillation, and crystallization. Preferably, it is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Merck, 230-400 mesh) using 10% EtOAc/hexanes as the eluent.

The cyclic ketal of **S1d** is removed with acid or acidic ion exchange resin in a suitable solvent to give the free aldehyde. Preferred solvents include THF/water mixtures. The resulting aldehyde (**S1e**) is not isolated but reacted with ketone-stabilized phosphonium salts. These are generally referred to as "Wadsworth-Horner-Emmons" reagents. This reaction requires a mild base. Examples of suitable bases include sodium carbonate or triethyl amine. The product ketone (**S1f**) is purified by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such methods include, but are not limited to, extraction, solvent evaporation, distillation, and crystallization. Preferably, the ketone (**S1f**) is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Merck, 230-400 mesh) using 20% EtOAc/hexanes as the eluent.

As seen in **Scheme 1** above, the ketone (**S1f**) can be reacted in three ways. Reduction of the ketone with a reducing agent such as the Luche reagent, effects an alcohol at C-15, as illustrated by **S1g**.

At this point, the alcohols of **S1g** at C-9 and C-15 may be protected, if needed or desired. If so, the alcohols can be protected as described previously herein. The **S1g** compound containing protected or unprotected alcohols is then treated with a deprotecting agent to release selectively P₁ on C-11. Examples of such selective deprotection reactions are given in Greene and Wuts.

Alternatively, when P₁ is the *o*-bromobenzyl ether, reduction of the bromine with a radical reducing agent such as (n-Bu)₃SnH will cause the radical-induced oxidation of C-11 to the ketone without needing protection. In addition, some PGD analogs are commercially-available with this oxidation at C-11. These compounds can be directly taken on from this step.

Compounds of the type **S1g** can be converted into compounds of **Formula I** by the addition of hydroxylamine or alkyoxyamines. After this addition, removal of protecting groups, if any, yields compounds of **Formula I**. Compounds depicted by **Formula I** are exemplified in **Examples 1-25** and **28-34**.

Compounds of **Formula I** may be converted into compounds of **Formula II** by reducing the oxime bond with a selective reducing agent. The preferred reducing agent is sodium cyanoborohydride. Compounds depicted by **Formula II** are exemplified in **Examples 35-36** and **38-40**.

The ketone (**S1f**) can also be converted into compounds of the type **S1j**. This occurs by the addition of suitable nucleophile to the ketone (**S1f**). Examples of nucleophiles include methyl magnesium bromide. Using substantially the same techniques described above, the compounds of the type **S1j** can be converted into compounds of **Formula III**, and compounds of **Formula III** can be converted into compounds of **Formula IV**. Compounds depicted by **Formula III** are exemplified

in **Examples 26-27** and **41-43**, and compounds depicted by **Formula IV** are exemplified in **Examples 37** and **44**.

Compounds of the type **S1f** can also be reacted to give compounds of the type **S1m** by reacting the ketone at C-15 with an active amine. Examples of reactive amines include methyl amine and ethyl amine. The products can be reduced or can react with nucleophiles using standard techniques, and the reduction can also extend to reduce the alkenes, if desired, using a reagent such as hydrogen gas over palladium on carbon. Alternatively, sodium cyanoborohydride will selectively reduce the imine without disrupting the alkenes. Finally, a suitable nucleophile, preferably such as a methyl cerium reagent, can add to the imine. Addition of the methylcerium nucleophile (~1.5 equiv.) is described in T. Imamoto, et al., "Carbon-Carbon Bond Forming Reactions Using Cerium Metal or Organocerium (III) Reagents", *J. Org. Chem.* Vol. 49 (1984) p. 3904-12; T. Imamoto, et al., "Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds with Grignard Reagents in the Presence of Cerium Chloride", *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* Vol. 111 (1989) p. 4392-98; and references cited therein, gives the aminomethyl derivative. In that case, R₅ in compound **S1n** would be a methyl group.

Using the reactions disclosed above for compounds of the type **S1g**, compounds of **Formula V** can be made from **S1n**. Compounds depicted by **Formula V** are exemplified in **Example 45**. Compounds of the **Formula VI** can thus be made from compounds of **Formula V**. Compounds depicted by **Formula VI** are exemplified in **Examples 46**.

Compounds of **Formula VII** can be made from sulfonation or hydroxylamination of compounds of **Formula I**. Compounds depicted by **Formula VII** are exemplified in **Examples 47-48**.

These compounds are isolated by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such methods include, but are not limited to, extraction, solvent evaporation, distillation, and crystallization.

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the compounds, compositions, and uses of the present invention.

Examples

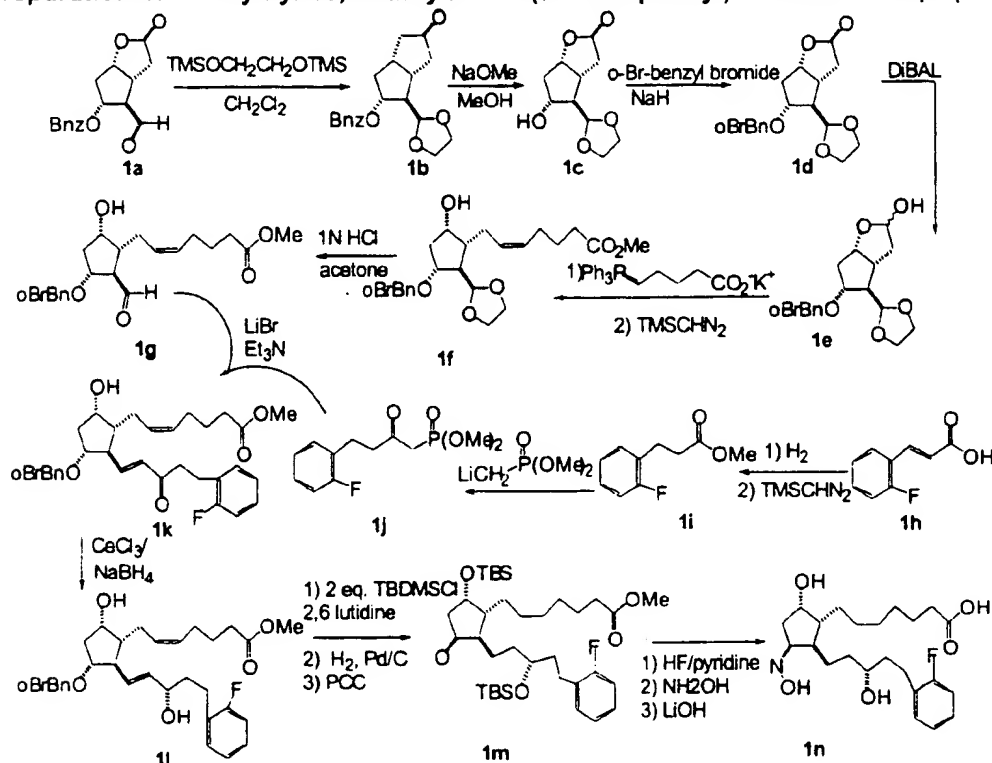
Compounds are analyzed using ¹H and ¹³C NMR, Elemental analysis, mass spectra, high resolution mass spectra and/or IR spectra as appropriate.

Typically, inert solvents are used, preferably in dried form. For example, tetrahydrofuran (THF) is distilled from sodium and benzophenone, diisopropylamine is distilled from calcium hydride and all other solvents are

purchased as the appropriate grade. Chromatography is performed on silica gel (70-230 mesh; Aldrich) or (230-400 mesh; Merck) as appropriate. Thin layer chromatography analysis is performed on glass mounted silica gel plates (200-300 mesh; J.T. Baker) and visualized using *uv* light, 5% phosphomolybdic acid in EtOH, or ammonium molybdate/ceric sulfate in 10% aqueous H₂SO₄.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of 11-oxymyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-fluorophenyl) 17 trinor PGD₁α (1n):



- a. **7-benzoyloxy-6-(2,5-dioxolanyl)-2-oxabicyclo[3.3.0]octan-3-one (1b):** In a round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar is placed 1,2-bis(trimethylsilyloxy) ethane in methylene chloride at -78°C. To this is added, within 20 min., a solution of **1a** in CH₂Cl₂. The reaction is stirred for 1 hour at -78°C and then slowly warmed to 25°C for 1 hour. The reaction is quenched at 0°C with water, extracted with methylene chloride, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give crude **1b**.
- b. **6-(2,5-dioxolanyl)-7-hydroxy-2-oxabicyclo[3.3.0]octan-3-one (1c):** To a well stirred solution of crude **1b** (63.85 g, 201 mmol, 1 eq) in methanol (786 mL) at 0°C is added a suspension of sodium methoxide (13.27 g, 246 mmol, 1.2 eq) in MeOH (98.3 mL). The reaction is stirred at 0°C for 1 hour and then is warmed to 25°C for 1 hour. The reaction is neutralized with acidic ion exchange resin which has been washed thoroughly with MeOH (5 x 100 mL). The filtrate is concentrated *in vacuo* to give a syrup which is subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with 4:1 hexane : ethyl acetate and 2% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ to give **1c** as a yellow syrup.
- c. **6-(2,5 dioxolanyl)-2-oxa-7-(o-bromobenzyloxy) bicyclo [3.3.0] octan-3-one (1d):** In a round bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar, is stirred a solution of **1c** in CH₂Cl₂. To this solution is added dropwise at -78°C a suspension of NaH. The reaction is stirred for 30 min. at -78°C and then *ortho*-bromo benzyl bromide is added and the reaction is warmed to 25°C overnight. The reaction is quenched with water (100 mL). The organic layer is washed with water (3 x 100 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil which is subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with hexanes then 1% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂. The product is then washed with 1N HCl, 0.1N HCl, water and brine to give **1d**.
- d. **Methyl 7-(5-(2,5-dioxolanyl)-2-hydroxy-4-(o-bromobenzyloxy) cyclopentyl) hept-5-enoate (1f):** In a round bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar, is stirred a solution of **1d** in dry toluene. To this solution, at -78°C, is slowly added DIBAL(diisobutyl aluminum hydride) in hexane. The reaction mixture is stirred for 2 hours and then warmed to 0°C. Saturated NH₄Cl is added to the reaction mixture which is then slowly warmed to 25°C. Diluted with water (100 mL), the insoluble precipitate is removed by suction filtration and the solid is washed with EtOAc (2 x 25 mL). The liquid phase is extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL) and the combined organic phase is dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow

syrup. The product, **1e**, must either be used immediately or stored at -70°C overnight. To a suspension of (4-carboxybutyl)triphenylphosphonium in THF at 0°C under Nitrogen is added dropwise a solution of KHMDS (potassium hexamethylsilazide) in toluene. The resulting deep orange colored reaction mixture is stirred for 1 hour at 25°C . To the reaction mixture above at -78°C is added a solution of **1c** in THF. The reaction mixture is allowed to warm to 25°C overnight. The reaction is quenched with water at 0°C and the pH is adjusted to 3.5 - 4.0 with 1N HCl. The water phase is extracted with EtOAc and the combined organic phase is dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a syrup containing crude acid. To a well stirred solution of the acid in MeOH at 0°C is added trimethylsilane (TMS) diazomethane until the reaction mixture keeps a light yellow color. The addition of 1 drop of acetic acid, glacial and thin layer chromatography verifies the reaction has gone to completion. The reaction solution is concentrated *in vacuo* and is purified *via* flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with 30% EtOAc in hexanes yielding **1f**.

e. **Methyl 7-(2-hydroxy-4-(*o*-bromobenzyloxy)-5-formyl-cyclopentyl) hept-5-enoate (1g):** In a round-bottomed flask with a magnetic stir bar is placed an amount of the ketal, **1f**. To this flask is added a sufficient amount of a mixture of 2 parts acetone to 1 part 1N HCl to bring the ketal completely into solution. This material is stirred by TLC until the starting material is consumed, typically overnight. The crude mixture containing the product **1g** is extracted with ether and the ether extract is re-esterified *in situ* with, preferably, TMS-diazomethane. The organic extracts are concentrated under reduced pressure at 0°C and used immediately without further purification.

f. **Methyl 3-(2-fluorophenyl)propionate (1i):** In a Parr® hydrogenation vessel is placed 2-fluorocinnamic acid (**1b**) (1.0 equiv) and palladium on carbon in a 1/1 methanol/ethyl acetate solution. The heterogeneous solution is placed on a Parr® shaker and treated with hydrogen (50 psi) until uptake has ceased. The mixture is filtered through Celite® and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is taken up in diethyl ether and is treated with diazomethane until the yellow color persists. The solution is concentrated under reduced pressure giving the crude methyl ester. Purification is effected by column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate 5/1) to yield Methyl 3-(2-fluorophenyl)propionate (**1i**) in quantitative yield.

g. Dimethyl-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-butylphosphonate (1j): In a flame-dried, round-bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar and thermometer is placed dimethylmethyl phosphonate (1.0 equiv.) in anhydrous THF. The solution is cooled to -78°C and treated with *n*-butyllithium (1.05 equiv.). The reaction mixture is stirred for 15 minutes. To this solution is added methyl-3-(2-fluorophenyl)propionate (1.1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF. The mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature over the next 6 hours. The mixture is treated with a saturated solution of ammonium chloride and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer is washed with water followed by brine. The combined aqueous layers are back extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification is effected by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate/ 2-propanol 45/50/5 to hexane/ethyl acetate/2-propanol 40/50/10) to yield 1.34 g (70%) of dimethyl-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-butylphosphonate (1j) as an oil.

h. 11-*o*-Bromobenzyloxy-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-15-oxo-PGF_{2a} methyl ester (1k): In a flame-dried, round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stirbar is placed dimethyl-4-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-butylphosphonate (1j) (1.43 equiv) in DME and water. To this solution is added lithium bromide (1.65 equiv), triethylamine (1.65 equiv), and (1g) (1.0 equiv). The solution is stirred at room temperature for 48 hours. At this point additional triethylamine and water is added and the solution is stirred for an additional hour. The solution is poured into brine and extracted with 3 portions of ethyl acetate. The organic layers are combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification is effected by silica gel column chromatography (dichloromethane/methanol 19/1) to give 11-*o*-bromobenzyloxy-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-15-oxo-PGF_{2a} methyl ester (1k) as an oil.

i. 11-*o*-Bromobenzyloxy-15-(*R,S*)-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGF_{2a} methyl ester (1l): In a flame-dried round-bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar is placed 17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-15-oxo-PGF_{2a} methyl ester (1k) (1.0 equiv), cerium trichloride (1.05 equiv) in methanol. The solution is stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes. The solution is cooled to -10°C and sodium borohydride (1.02 equiv.) in methanol is added. The solution is stirred at -10°C for 3 hours. The mixture is treated with water and the pH brought to 6-7 with 1N hydrochloric acid. The mixture is extracted twice with ethyl acetate and the organic layers combined, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure.

Purification is effected by silica gel column chromatography (3% methanol in dichloromethane to 5% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the 15 (*R*) epimer and the 15 (*S*) epimer as colorless oils.

j. **9,15-bis-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₁ methyl ester (1m):** In a round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stirbar, is stirred a solution of 11 (1 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂. To this solution is added dropwise at -78°C 2,6-lutidine (2.9 equiv.) followed by TBDMSOTf (2.8 equiv.). The reaction is stirred for 30 minutes at -78°C and then warmed to 25°C overnight. The reaction is quenched with water. The organic layer is washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a yellow oil which is subjected to flash chromatography on silica gel eluting with hexanes then 1% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂. The product is then washed with 1N HCl, 0.1N HCl, water, and brine to give the *bis*-protected intermediate. This intermediate is then placed in a flame-dried round-bottomed flask equipped with a stir bar. Added is palladium on carbon in ethyl acetate (3 mL). The heterogeneous mixture is treated with excess hydrogen *via* a balloon for 18 hours. The mixture is filtered through Celite® and is concentrated under reduced pressure to give 9,15-bis-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGF_{1_α} methyl ester. Then 9,15-bis-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyloxy-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGF_{1_α} methyl ester is dissolved in dichloromethane and excess pyridinium chlorochromate is added. The reaction is monitored by TLC. As soon as the starting material is consumed, the material is filtered through Fluorosil® and chromatographed to yield the PGD analog 1m.

k. **11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₁ (1n):** A round-bottomed flask equipped with a stirbar is cooled to 0° C and the methyl ester (1m) and a solution of HF in pyridine are added. The solution is allowed to warm to room temperature and followed by TLC. Upon consumption of the starting material, the solution is concentrated and partitioned between ethyl acetate and 0.1% aqueous sodium carbonate. The organic extracts are combined and chromatographed and the crude product is stirred overnight with hydroxylamine and sodium acetate (1:9) in 1:1:3 *p*-dioxane: water: methanol. The mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure and added is lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.8 equiv) in a 50/50 THF/water solution. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 6 hours and then diluted with water and acidified to pH 2-3 with 1N HCl. The aqueous phase is extracted 3 times with ethyl acetate and the organic layers combined. The combined

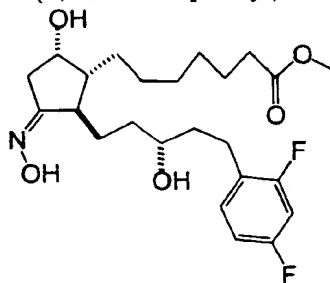
organic layers are dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude acid. Purification is effected by HPLC to yield an analytical sample of **1n**.

Examples 2-24

Examples 2-24 are prepared using substantially the same procedures as those described in **Example 1**, substituting the appropriate starting materials. The skilled artisan may change temperature, pressure, atmosphere, solvents or the order of reactions as appropriate. Additionally, the skilled artisan may use protecting groups to block side reactions or increase yields as appropriate. All such modifications can readily be carried out by the skilled artisan in the art of organic chemistry, and thus are within the scope of the invention.

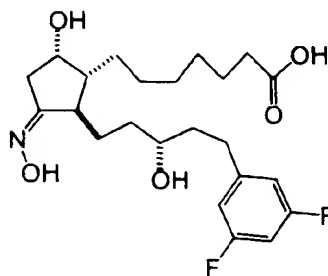
Example 2

11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₁ methyl ester



Example 3

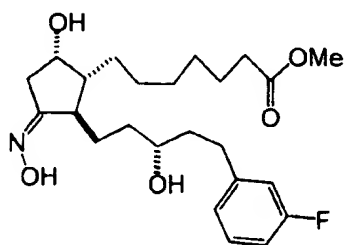
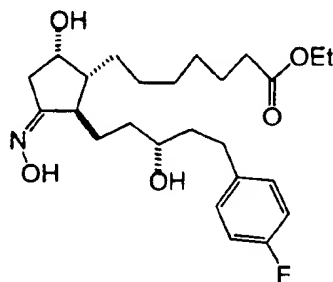
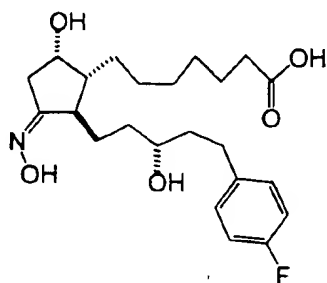
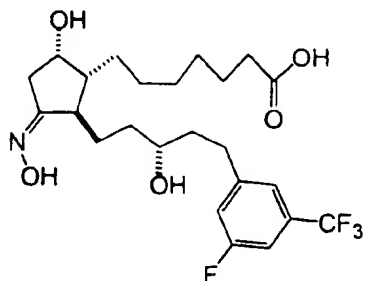
11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁

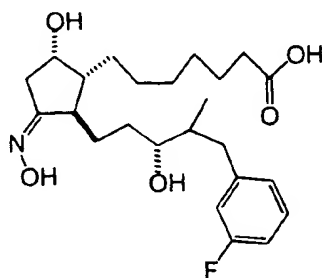


Example 4

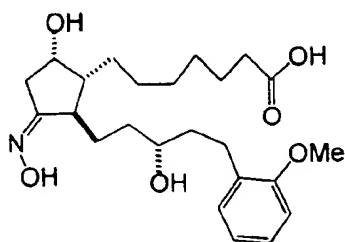
11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₁ methyl ester

19

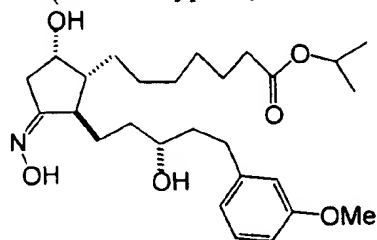
**Example 5****11-oximyl- 13,14- dihydro-17- (4-fluorophenyl)- 17-trinor PGD₁ ethyl ester****Example 6****11-oximyl- 13,14- dihydro-17- (4-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 7****11-oximyl- 13,14- dihydro-17- (3-fluoro5-trifluoromethylphenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 8****11-oximyl- 13,14-dihydro- 16-methyl- 17-(3-fluorophenyl)- 17-trinor PGD₁**

**Example 9**

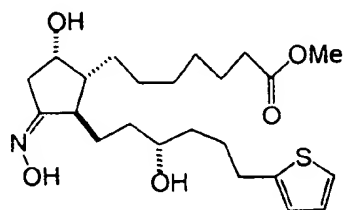
11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-methoxyphenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁

**Example 10**

11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-methoxyphenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁ isopropyl ester

**Example 11**

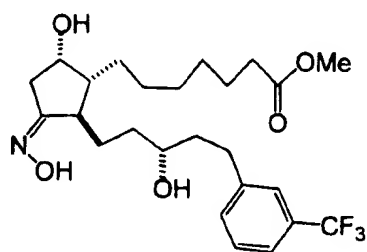
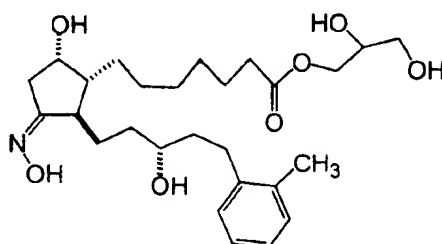
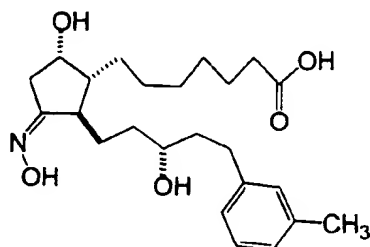
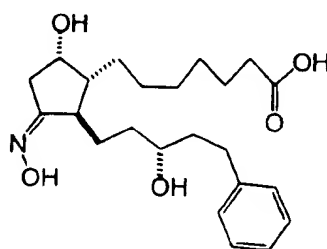
11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-18-(2-thienyl)-18-dinor PGD₁ methyl ester

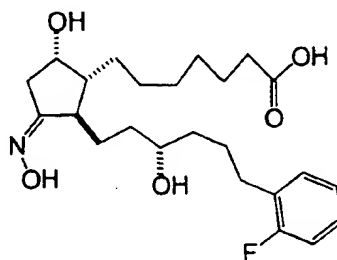
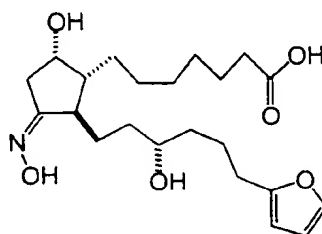
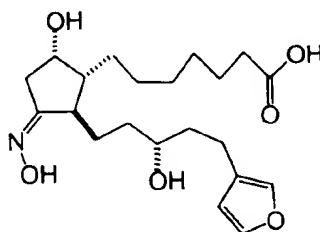
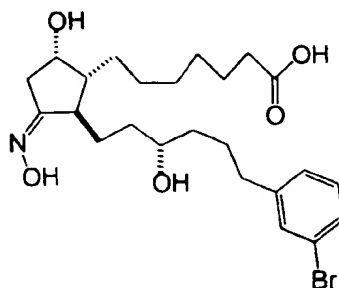
**Example 12**

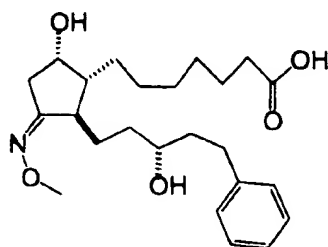
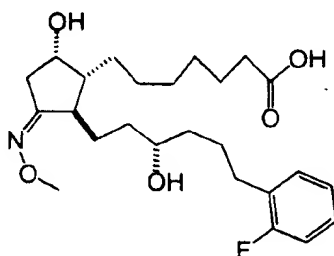
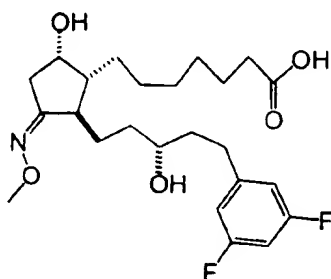
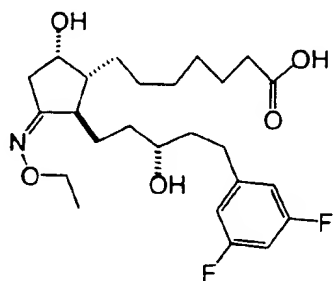
11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-((3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-17-trinor methyl ester

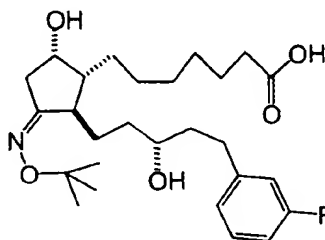
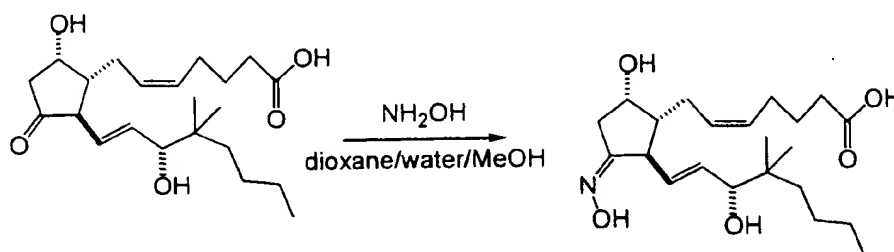
PGD₁

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**Example 13****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(2-methylphenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁ glyceryl ester****Example 14****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-methylphenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 15****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-phenyl-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 16****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-18-(2-fluorophenyl)-18-dinor-PGD₁**

**Example 17****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-18-(2-furanyl)-18-dinor-PGD1****Example 18****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-furanyl)-17-trinor-PGD1****Example 19****11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-bromophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD1**

Example 20**11-methoximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-phenyl-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 21****11-methoximyl-13,14-dihydro-18-(2-fluorophenyl)-18-dinor-PGD₁****Example 22****11-methoximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 23****11-ethoximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁**

Example 24**11-t-butoxymyl-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor PGD₁****Example 25****11-oximyl-16,16-dimethyl- PGD₂**

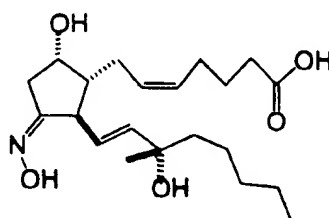
16,16-dimethyl PGD₂ (available from Cayman Chemical Co.) is subjected to hydroxylamine and sodium acetate (1:9) in 1:1:3 *p*-dioxane: water: methanol overnight, followed by isolation by HPLC, to yield 11-oximyl-16,16-dimethyl PGD₂.

Examples 26-31

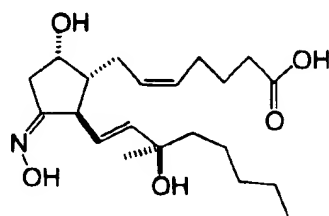
Examples 26-31 are prepared using substantially the same procedure as that described in **Example 25**, substituting the appropriate starting materials. The skilled artisan may change temperature, pressure, atmosphere, solvents or the order of reactions as appropriate. Additionally, the skilled artisan may use protecting groups to block side reactions or increase yields as appropriate. All such modifications can readily be carried out by the skilled artisan in the art of organic chemistry, and thus are within the scope of the invention.

Example 26**11-oximyl-15-*R*-methyl- PGD₂**

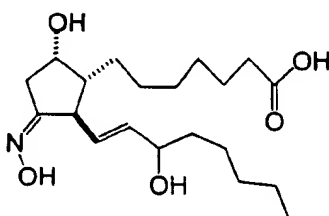
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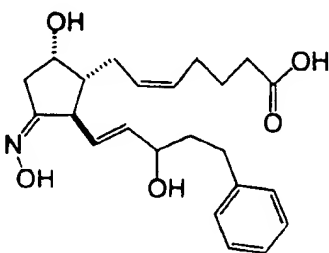
Example 27

11-oximyl-15-S-methyl- PGD₂

Example 28

11-oximyl-PGD₁

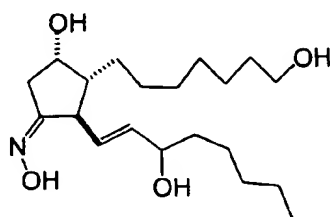
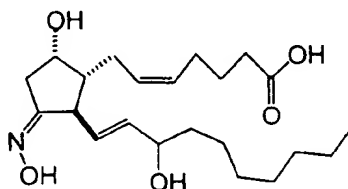
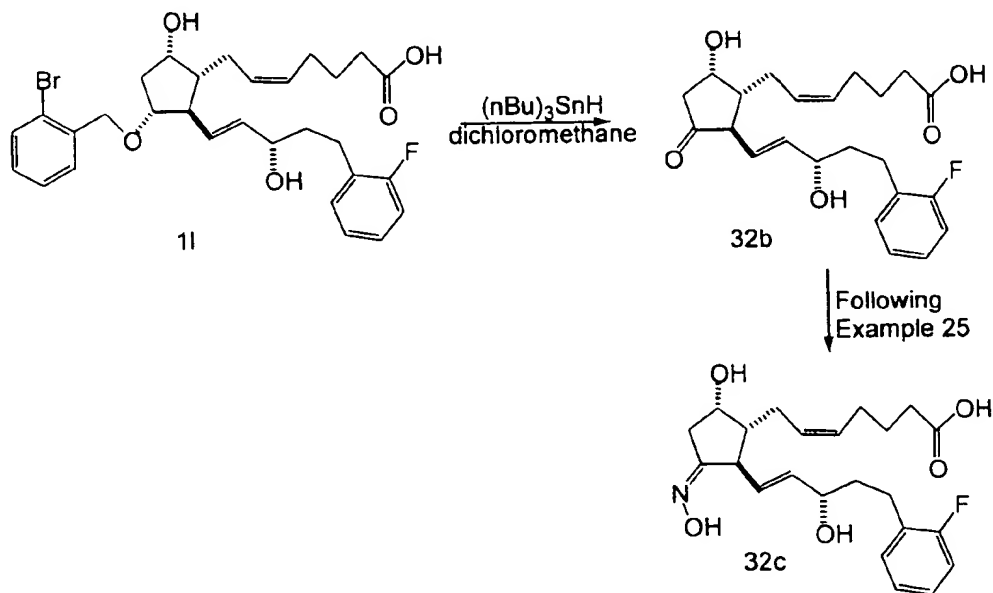
Example 29

11-oximyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-PGD₂

Example 30

11-oximyl-PGD₁ alcohol

26

**Example 31****11-oximyl-20-dihomo-PGD₂****Example 32****11-oximyl-17-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₂**

11-o-bromobenzyloxy- 17-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGF_{2α} (**11** from **Example 1**) is dissolved in benzene and 2.0 eq. of tri-*n*-butyl tin hydride is added, followed by 0.1 equiv. of AIBN. The solution is refluxed overnight, then concentrated and chromatographed to yield **S32b**. This ketone is then subjected to

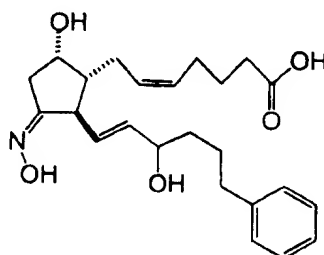
the standard hydroxylation conditions of **Example 25**, yielding **S32c**, **11-oximyl-17-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₂**.

Examples 33-34

Examples 33-34 are prepared using substantially the same procedure as that described in **Example 32**, substituting the appropriate starting materials. The skilled artisan may change temperature, pressure, atmosphere, solvents or the order of reactions as appropriate. Additionally, the skilled artisan may use protecting groups to block side reactions or increase yields as appropriate. All such modifications can readily be carried out by the skilled artisan in the art of organic chemistry, and thus are within the scope of the invention.

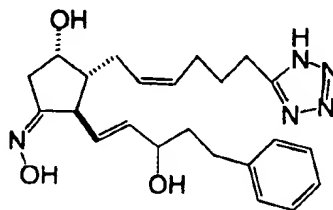
Example 33

11-oximyl-18-phenyl-18-dinor-PGD₂



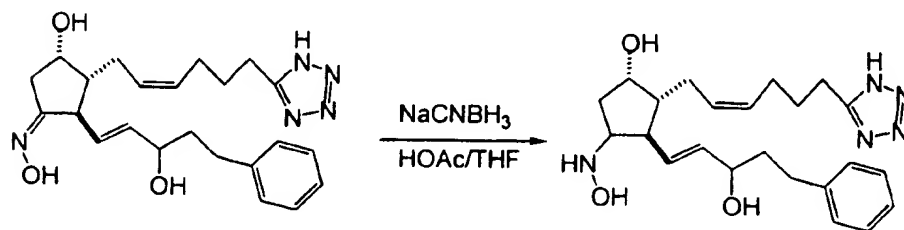
Example 34

11-oximyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-1-tetrazolyl PGD₂



Example 35

11-hydroxylamino-17-phenyl-17-trinor-1-tetrazolyl PGF_{2α}



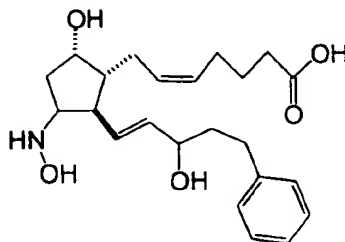
To a 500 mL round bottom flask is added **11-oximyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-1-tetrazolyl PGD₂** (Example 34) and 1.5 equiv. of sodium cyanoborohydride in a 1:1 mixture of acetic acid and tetrahydrofuran. The reaction is monitored by TLC. After complete consumption of starting material, the reaction is diluted with water and exhaustively extracted with EtOAc, yielding the hydroxylamine.

Examples 36-40

Examples 36-40 are prepared using substantially the same procedure as that described in **Example 35**, substituting the appropriate starting materials. The skilled artisan may change temperature, pressure, atmosphere, solvents or the order of reactions as appropriate. Additionally, the skilled artisan may use protecting groups to block side reactions or increase yields as appropriate. All such modifications can readily be carried out by the skilled artisan in the art of organic chemistry, and thus are within the scope of the invention.

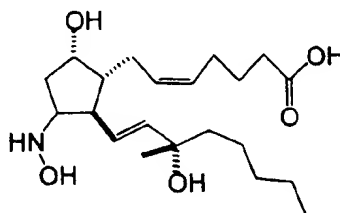
Example 36

11-hydroxylamino -17-phenyl-17-trinor-PGF_{2a}



Example 37

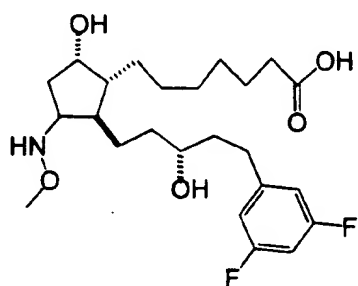
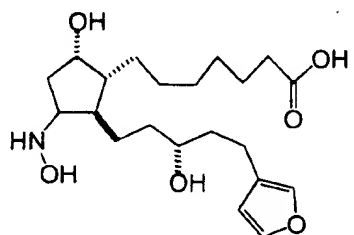
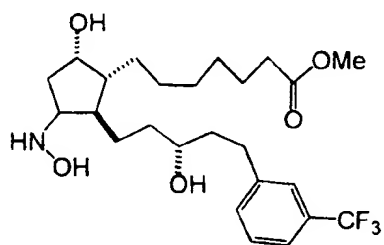
11-hydroxylamino -15-*R*-methyl- PGF_{2a}

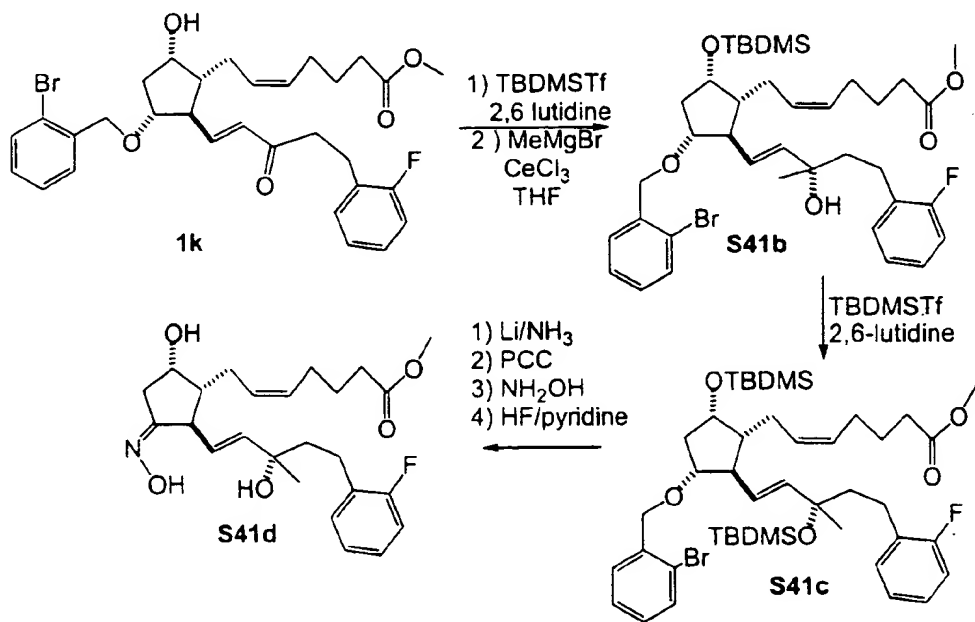


Example 38

11-methoxylamino-13,14-dihydro-17-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-17-trinor PGF_{1a}

29

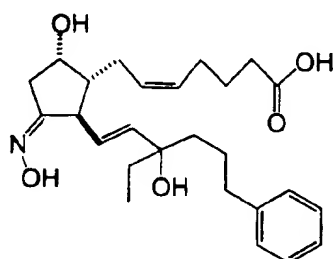
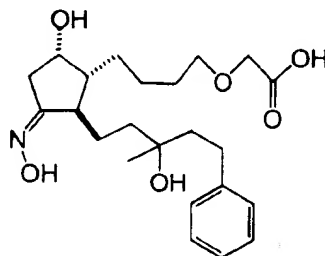
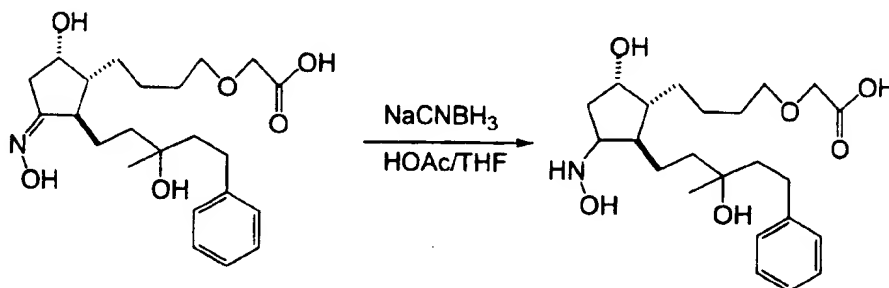
**Example 39****11-hydroxylamino-13,14-dihydro-17-(3-furanyl)-17-trinor-PGF_{1a}****Example 40****11-hydroxylamino-13,14-dihydro-17-((3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-17-trinor
PGF_{1a} methyl ester****Example 41****11-oximyl-15-methyl-17-*o*-fluorophenyl-17-trinor-PGD₂ methyl ester**



Compound **1k** from **Example 1** is dissolved in dry THF and 1.2 equiv. of TBDMSOTf and 1.5 equiv. of 2,6 lutidine are added. Standard work-up yields the TBDMS-protected version of **1k**, which is dissolved in THF. Addition of the methylcerium nucleophile (~1.5 equiv.) (for examples of cerium chloride-mediated nucleophilic addition see: T. Imamoto, et al., "Carbon-Carbon Bond Forming Reactions Using Cerium Metal or Organocerium (III) Reagents", *J. Org. Chem.* Vol. 49 (1984) p. 3904-12; T. Imamoto, et al., "Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds with Grignard Reagents in the Presence of Cerium Chloride", *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* Vol. 111 (1989) p. 4392-98; and references cited therein) gives the product **S41c**, which after purification is dissolved in liquid ammonia and a sufficient amount of lithium metal is added to effect deprotection of the benzyl ether. After purification, the deprotected **S41c** is condensed with hydroxylamine as described in **Example 1** and deprotected to yield the title compound, **S41d**.

Examples 42-43

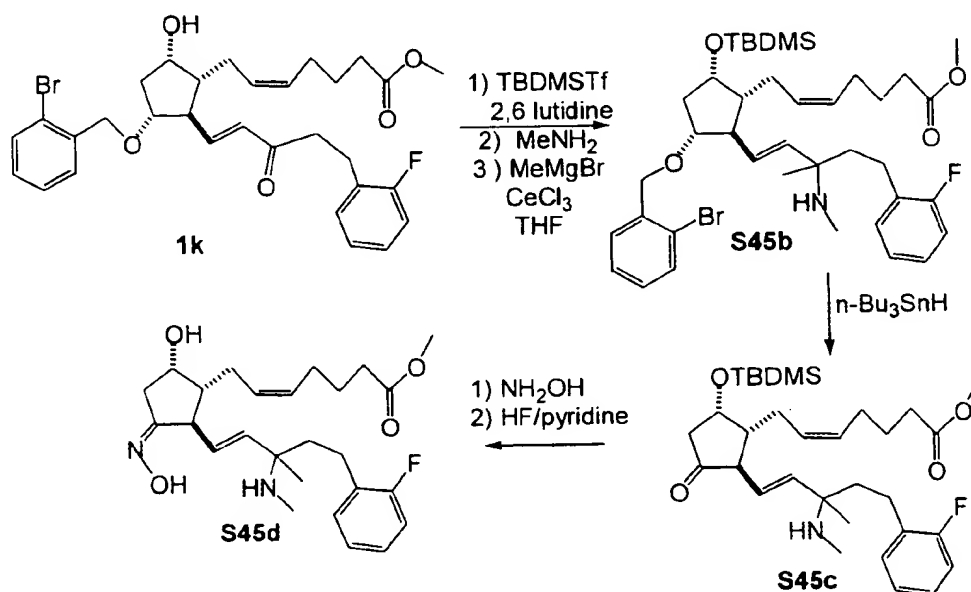
Examples 42-43 are prepared using substantially the same procedure as that described in **Example 41**, substituting the appropriate starting materials. The skilled artisan may change temperature, pressure, atmosphere, solvents or the order of reactions as appropriate. Additionally, the skilled artisan may use protecting groups to block side reactions or increase yields as appropriate. All such modifications can readily be carried out by the skilled artisan in the art of organic chemistry, and thus are within the scope of the invention.

Example 42**11-oximyl-15-ethyl-18-phenyl-18-dinor-PGD₂****Example 43****3-oxo-11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-15-methyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-PGD₂****Example 44****3-oxo-11-hydroxylamino-13,14-dihydro-15-methyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-PGF_{2a}**

To a 50 mL round bottom flask is 3-oxo-11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-15-methyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-PGD₂ (Example 43) and 1.5 equiv. of sodium cyanoborohydride in a 1:1 mixture of acetic acid and tetrahydrofuran. The reaction is monitored by TLC. After complete consumption of starting material, the reaction is diluted with water, the pH is adjusted to 3.0, and exhaustively extracted with EtOAc, yielding the title hydroxylamine containing PGF analog.

Example 45

11-oximyl-15-methyl-15-deoxy-15-methamino-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGD₂ methyl ester

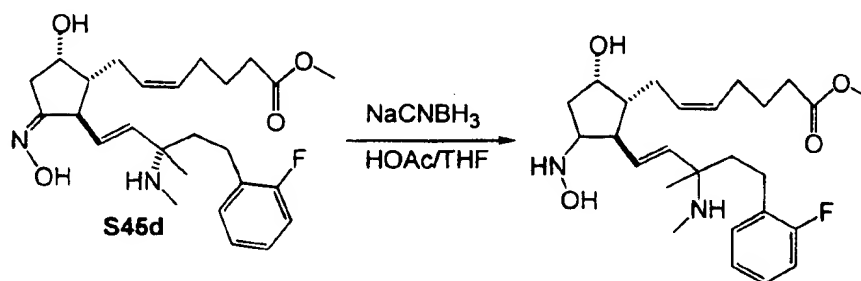


Compound **1k** from Example 1 is dissolved in dry THF and 1.2 equiv. of TBDMSTf and 1.5 equiv. of 2,6 lutidine are added. Standard work-up yields the TBDMS-protected version of **1k**, which is dissolved in THF and condensed with methylamine to give the intermediate imine. Addition of the methylcerium nucleophile (~1.5 equiv.) (for examples of cerium chloride-mediated nucleophilic addition see: T. Imamoto, et al., "Carbon-Carbon Bond Forming Reactions Using Cerium Metal or Organocerium (III) Reagents", *J. Org. Chem.* Vol. 49 (1984) p. 3904-12; T. Imamoto, et al., "Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds with Grignard Reagents in the Presence of Cerium Chloride", *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* Vol. 111 (1989) p. 4392-98; and references cited therein) gives the product **S45b**, which after purification is dissolved in THF and a sufficient amount of tri-*n*-butyl tin hydride is added to effect the oxidative removal of the benzyl ether. After purification, **S45c** is

condensed with hydroxylamine as described in **Example 1** and deprotected to yield the title compound, **S45d**.

Example 46

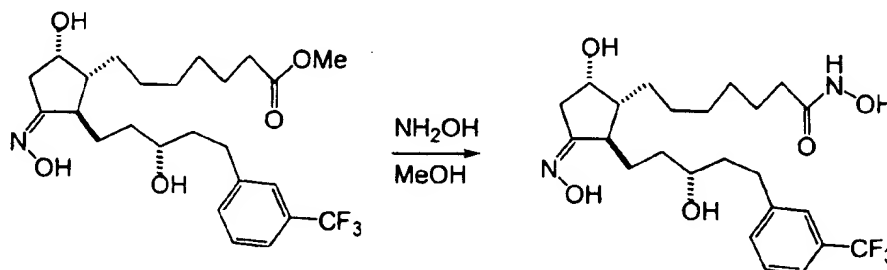
11-hydroxylamino-15-methyl-15-deoxy-15-methamino-17-(2-fluorophenyl)-17-trinor-PGF₂ methyl ester



To a 50 mL round bottom flask is charged **11-oximyl-15-methyl-15-deoxy-15-methamino-17-*o*-fluorophenyl-17-trinor-PGD₂ methyl ester (Example 45)** and 1.5 equiv. of sodium cyanoborohydride in a 1:1 mixture of acetic acid and tetrahydrofuran. The reaction is monitored by TLC. After complete consumption of starting material, the reaction is diluted with water and exhaustively extracted with EtOAc, yielding the title hydroxylamine containing PGF analog.

Example 47

11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-((3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)- 17-trinor- PGD₁ 1-hydroxamic acid



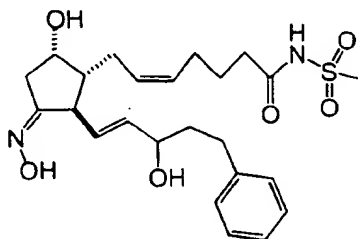
In a flame-dried 25 mL round-bottomed flask equipped with a magnetic stirbar is placed **11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-((3-trifluoromethyl) phenyl)- 17-trinor- PGD₁ methyl ester (Example 12)** (1.0 equiv.) in methanol. To this solution is added hydroxylamine in methanol (1.25 equiv.). The solution is stirred for 18 hours. The solution is then treated with 1N hydrochloric acid and thrice extracted

with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by chromatography to give 11-oximyl-13,14-dihydro-17-((3-trifluoromethyl) phenyl)- 17-trinor- PGD₁ 1-hydroxamic acid.

Examples 48 are prepared using substantially the same procedure as that described in **Example 47**, substituting the appropriate starting materials. The skilled artisan may change temperature, pressure, atmosphere, solvents or the order of reactions as appropriate. Additionally, the skilled artisan may use protecting groups to block side reactions or increase yields as appropriate. All such modifications can readily be carried out by the skilled artisan in the art of organic chemistry, and thus are within the scope of the invention.

Example 48

11-oximyl-17-phenyl-17-trinor-PGD₂ 1-N-methanesulfonamide



Compositions

Compositions of the subject invention comprise a safe and effective amount of the subject compounds, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. As used herein, "safe and effective amount" means an amount of a compound sufficient to significantly induce a positive modification in the condition to be treated, but low enough to avoid serious side effects (at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio), within the scope of sound medical judgment. A safe and effective amount of a compound will vary with the particular condition being treated, the age and physical condition of the patient being treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the treatment, the nature of concurrent therapy, the particular pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier utilized, and like factors within the knowledge and expertise of the attending physician.

In addition to the compound, the compositions of the subject invention contain a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The term "pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier", as used herein, means one or more compatible solid or liquid

filler diluents or encapsulating substances which are suitable for administration to a subject. The term "compatible", as used herein, means that the components of the composition are capable of being commingled with the compound, and with each other, in a manner such that there is no interaction which would substantially reduce the pharmaceutical efficacy of the composition under ordinary use situations. Pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers must, of course, be of sufficiently high purity and sufficiently low toxicity to render them suitable for administration to the subject being treated.

Some examples of substances which can serve as pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers or components thereof are sugars, such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches, such as cornstarch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; solid lubricants, such as stearic acid, magnesium stearate; calcium sulfate; vegetable oils, such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma; polyols such as propylene glycol, glycerin, sorbitol, mannitol, and polyethylene glycol; alginic acid; emulsifiers, such as the Tweens®; wetting agents such as sodium lauryl sulfate; coloring agents; flavoring agents, excipients; tableting agents; stabilizers; antioxidants; preservatives; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; and phosphate buffer solutions.

The choice of a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier to be used in conjunction with a compound is basically determined by the way the compound is to be administered. The compounds of the present invention may be administered systemically. Routes of administration include transdermal; oral; parenterally, including subcutaneous or intravenous injection; topical; and/or intranasal.

The appropriate amount of the compound to be used may be determined by routine experimentation with animal models. Such models include, but are not limited to the intact and ovariectomized rat models, the ferret, canine, and non human primate models as well as disuse models.

Preferred unit dosage forms for injection include sterile solutions of water, physiological saline, or mixtures thereof. The pH of said solutions should be adjusted to about 7.4. Suitable carriers for injection or surgical implants include hydrogels, controlled- or sustained release devices, polylactic acid, and collagen matrices.

Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers for topical application include those suited for use in lotions, creams, gels and the like. If the compound is to be administered perorally, the preferred unit dosage form is tablets, capsules and the like. The pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers suitable for the preparation of unit

dosage forms for oral administration are well-known in the art. Their selection will depend on secondary considerations like taste, cost, and shelf stability, which are not critical for the purposes of the subject invention, and can be made without difficulty by those skilled in the art.

Methods of Use

The compounds of the present invention are useful in treating many medical disorders, including for example, ocular disorders, hypertension, fertility control, nasal congestion, neurogenic bladder disorder, gastrointestinal disorders, dermatological disorders, and osteoporosis.

The compounds of the present invention are useful in increasing (1) bone volume and trabecular number through formation of new trabeculae, (2) bone mass while maintaining a normalized bone turnover rate, and/or (3) formation at the endosteal surface without removing bone from the existing cortex. Thus, these compounds are useful in the treatment and prevention of bone disorders.

The preferred routes of administration for treating bone disorders are transdermal and intranasal. Other preferred routes of administration include rectal, sublingual, and oral.

The dosage range of the compound for systemic administration is from about 0.01 to about 1000 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight, preferably from about 0.1 to about 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ per body weight, most preferably from about 1 to about 50 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ body weight per day. The transdermal dosages will be designed to attain similar serum or plasma levels, based upon techniques known to those skilled in the art of pharmacokinetics and transdermal formulations. Plasma levels for systemic administration are expected to be in the range of 0.01 to 100 nanograms/ml, more preferably from 0.05 to 50 ng/ml, and most preferably from 0.1 to 10 ng/ml. While these dosages are based upon a daily administration rate, weekly or monthly accumulated dosages may also be used to calculate the clinical requirements.

Dosages may be varied based on the patient being treated, the condition being treated, the severity of the condition being treated, the route of administration, etc. to achieve the desired effect.

The compounds of the present invention are also useful in decreasing intraocular pressure. Thus, these compounds are useful in the treatment of glaucoma. The preferred route of administration for treating glaucoma is topically.

Composition and Method Examples

The following non-limiting examples illustrate the subject invention. The following composition and method examples do not limit the invention, but provide guidance to the skilled artisan to prepare and use the compounds, compositions and methods of the invention. In each case other compounds within the invention may be substituted for the example compound shown below with similar results. The skilled practitioner will appreciate that the examples provide guidance and may be varied based on the condition being treated and the patient.

Example A

Pharmaceutical compositions in the form of tablets are prepared by conventional methods, such as mixing and direct compaction, formulated as follows:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity (mg per tablet)</u>
Compound of Example 1	5
Microcrystalline Cellulose	100
Sodium Starch Glycollate	30
Magnesium Stearate	3

When administered orally once daily, the above composition substantially increases bone volume in a patient suffering from osteoporosis.

Example B

Pharmaceutical compositions in liquid form are prepared by conventional methods, formulated as follows:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Compound of Example 32	1 mg
Phosphate buffered physiological saline	10 ml
Methyl Paraben	0.05ml

When 1.0 ml of the above composition is administered subcutaneously once daily, the above composition substantially increases bone volume in a patient suffering from osteoporosis.

Example C

Topical pharmaceutical compositions for lowering intraocular pressure are prepared by conventional methods and formulated as follows:

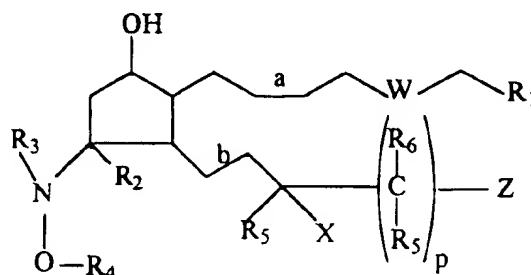
<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount (wt %)</u>
Compound of Example 1	0.004
Dextran 70	0.1

Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	0.3
Sodium Chloride	0.77
Potassium chloride	0.12
Disodium EDTA (Edetate disodium)	0.05
Benzalkonium chloride	0.01
HCL and/or NaOH	pH 7.2-7.5
Purified water	q.s. to 100%

While particular embodiments of the subject invention have been described, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications to the compositions disclosed herein can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended to cover, in the appended claims, all such modifications that are within the scope of this invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound having the structure:



characterized in that

- (a) R₁ is CO₂H, C(O)NHOH, CO₂R₇, CH₂OH, S(O)₂R₇, C(O)NHR₇, C(O)NHS(O)₂R₇, or tetrazole; characterized in that R₇ is alkyl, heteroalkyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, or monocyclic heteroaromatic ring;
- (b) W is O, NH, S, S(O), S(O)₂, or (CH₂)_m; characterized in that m is an integer from 0 to about 3;
- (c) R₂ is H and R₃ is H or lower alkyl, or R₂ and R₃ together form a covalent bond;
- (d) R₄ is H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, or monocyclic heteroaromatic ring, provided that when each R₅ and R₆ is H, R₄ is other than methyl;
- (e) each R₅ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, and C₂H₅;
- (f) X is NHR₈ or OR₈, characterized in that each R₈ is independently selected from the group consisting of H, acyl, alkyl, heteroalkyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, and monocyclic heteroaromatic ring;

- (g) each R_6 is independently selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , OR_8 , and NHR_8 ;
- (h) Z is H, methyl, monocyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, monocyclic aromatic ring, monocyclic heteroaromatic ring, bicyclic carbocyclic aliphatic ring, bicyclic heterocyclic aliphatic ring, bicyclic aromatic ring, or bicyclic heteroaromatic ring;
- (i) a and b are independently selected from the group consisting of single bond, cis double bond, and trans double bond;
- (j) p is an integer from 0 to 6; and

any optical isomer, diastereomer, enantiomer of the above structure or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt, or bio-hydrolyzable amide, ester, or imide thereof.

2. The compound of Claim 1 characterized in that R_1 is CO_2H , $C(O)NHOH$, CO_2R_7 , $C(O)NHS(O)_2R_7$, or tetrazole.

3. The compound of Claim 1 or 2 characterized in that R_4 and R_5 are each H and X is OH.

4. The compound according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that p is 2 and Z is monocyclic aromatic ring or monocyclic heteroaromatic ring.

5. The compound according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that W is $(CH_2)_1$.

6. The compound according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that a is a cis double bond and b is a trans double bond.

7. The compound according to any of the preceding claims characterized in that p is 2 and Z is phenyl.

8. The use of a compound according to any of the preceding claims in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a bone disorder in a human or other mammal.

9. The use of Claim 8 characterized in that said bone disorder is osteoporosis.

10. The use of a compound according to any of the preceding claims in the manufacture of a medicament for treating glaucoma in a human or other mammal.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IB 99/00478

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C07C405/00 C07D257/04 A61K31/557

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07C C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	F.A. FITZPATRICK: ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 50, no. 1, 1978, pages 47-52. XP002106766 see table II: PGD1, PGD2, 15(S)-15-methyl PGD2, in combination with page 49, lines 51-66 ---	1,2,5,6
X	K.A. WADDELL ET AL: BIOMED. MASS SPECTROM., vol. 10, no. 2, 1983, pages 83-88, XP002106767 see page 84, column 1, lines 3-5 in combination with table 1: PGD2 ---	1,2,5,6
A	DE 18 01 750 A (THE UPJOHN CO) 10 July 1969 see examples 1-4, 6, 7; claims 7-20 --- -/--	1-3,5,6

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- "A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 June 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

12/07/1999

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Authorized officer

Van Amsterdam, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/00478

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 99/00478

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